

---

**CITY OF BALTIMORE**

CATHERINE E. PUGH, Mayor



**DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS**

WILLIAM VONDRASEK, Acting Director  
**DR. RALPH W. E. JONES, JR. BUILDING**  
3001 East Drive - Druid Hill Park Baltimore,  
Maryland 21217  
410-396-6132

---

**R03-17-A-OOI**

December 21, 2016

1650 Arch Street  
Mail Code 3HS51  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Attn: Tom Stolle

Re: US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BROWNFIELD SITES ASSESSMENT  
GRANT PROPOSAL FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE RECREATION AND PARKS (HAZARDOUS)

Dear Mr. Stolle:

Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks' (BCRP) mission is to improve the health and wellness of Baltimore through quality recreation programs, preserving parks and natural resources, and promoting affordable active lifestyles. The Department's mission is a critical component of Baltimore's strategy to maintain its manufacturing base and attract new jobs and residents to Baltimore. This vision has a robust history of success. Since 1996, more than 4,600 acres of parkland, 262 parks, 120+ playgrounds, over 400 athletic fields courts and pavilions, three dog parks, and 25 + miles of biking and hiking trails have been completed, resulting in the creation or retention of over 7,000 jobs. However, much work remains in order to continue to serve approximate 620,000 City of Baltimore residents, over 20% of which have lived in poverty over the last 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

The Department is requesting \$200,000.00 for the Community-wide Assessment Grant to address contamination by Hazardous Substances in Baltimore City at several sites. Funding will allow Baltimore to address new challenges, such as partnering with communities groups to assist with green space revitalization efforts and providing greener communities to help increase development, and urban population growth. By continuing with its current Improvement Program, which helps facilitate Brownfields site restoration into parkland, BCRP will facilitate health and wellness and community revitalization throughout the City.

Printed on recycled paper with environmentally friendly Soy based ink.

Should you have any questions regarding this proposal, or should you require additional information, please contact the Mayor, the Project Director or me at the following;

The Honorable Catherine E. Pugh  
Mayor of Baltimore  
(410) 396-3835  
[Mayor@baltimorecity.gov](mailto:Mayor@baltimorecity.gov)  
100 North Holiday Street, #250  
Baltimore, MD 21202

Project Director:  
Paul Taylor  
Chief of Capital Development & Planning  
(410)-615-6588  
[paul.taylor@baltimorecity.gov](mailto:paul.taylor@baltimorecity.gov)  
2600 Madison Ave  
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

William Vondrasek  
Acting Director  
410-396-7076  
[William.vondrasek@baltimorecity.gov](mailto:William.vondrasek@baltimorecity.gov)  
3001 East Baltimore Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William Vondrasek", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William Vondrasek  
Acting Director

Attachments:

Attachment A — Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist  
Attachment B— Maryland Department of the Environment Letter

**ATTACHMENT A**

**REGIONAL PRIORTOES FORM/OTHER FACTORS CHECKLIST**

## Appendix 3 - Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: City of Baltimore, Department of Recreation and Parks

### Regional Priorities Other Factor

If your proposed Brownfields Assessment project will advance the regional priority(ies) identified in Section I.F., please indicate the regional priority(ies) and the page number(s) for where the information can be found within your 15-page narrative. Only address the priority(ies) for the region in which your project is located. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Regional Priority Title(s):

3: Coordinated Public Funding for Brownfields

Page Number(s): 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11

### Assessment Other Factors Checklist

Please identify (with an X) which, if any, of the below items apply to your community or your project as described in your proposal. To be considered for an Other Factor, you must include the page number where each applicable factor is discussed in your proposal. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection and may consider this information during the selection process. If this information is not clearly discussed in your narrative proposal or in any other attachments, it will not be considered during the selection process.

Other Factor	Page #
None of the Other Factors are applicable.	
Community population is 10,000 or less.	
Applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory	
Tar and brownfield sites are impacted by mine-scarred land.	
Project is primarily focused on Phase II assessments.	
Applicant demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion by identifying amounts and contributors of funding in the proposal and have included documentation.	
Recent (2008 or later) significant economic disruption has occurred within community, resulting in a significant percentage loss of community jobs and tax base.	
Applicant is one of the 24 recipients, or a core partner/implementation strategy, of a "manufacturing community" designation provided by the Economic	

## ATTACHMENT B

### LETTER FROM THE STATE OR TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

A letter from the Maryland Department of the Environment



# Maryland

Department of  
the Environment

Larry Hogan  
Governor

Boyd Rutherford  
Lieutenant Governor

Ben Crumbles  
Secretary

December 19, 2016

Paul A. Taylor, Chief  
Capital Development and Planning  
Department of Recreation & Parks  
City of Baltimore  
2600 Madison Avenue  
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

Subject: USEPA Brownfield Assessment Grant Application

Dear Mr. Taylor:

This letter serves to acknowledge that the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) received notification of the City of Baltimore's Department of Recreation & Parks ("City") intention to apply for a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. MDE understands that your goal is to receive a Brownfields Community-wide Assessment grant, which would provide funds to perform assessment activities for hazardous substance- contaminated brownfield sites. If awarded, MDE understands that the City plans to use the grant funding to identify and assess properties for use as revitalized recreational green spaces at brownfield sites within the City.

MDE strongly encourages initiatives that target the redevelopment of brownfield sites, especially those that improve the health of communities by mitigating adverse environmental conditions. The City is to be applauded for its efforts to move this initiative forward and for its goal to build upon its Brownfield redevelopment successes to date. If you have any questions, please contact me at (410) 537-3437.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James R. Carroll".

James R. Carroll, Program

Manager Land Restoration

Program cc: Brian Dietz, MDE

## USEPA BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT PROPOSAL FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE RECREATION AND PARKS

### I. Community Need:

#### a. Target Area and Brownfields i Community and Target Area Descriptions

The City of Baltimore lies in the north-central portion of Maryland, on the Patapsco River. Given its centralized location, ideal harbor, and proximity to an extensive highway and rail network, Baltimore thrived as an industrial hub in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As was customary at the time, builders located many industrial sites within densely populated neighborhoods. Real estate that was once part of these industrial sites is now vacant and underutilized. The City's park system has suffered from years of disinvestment and an inventory of sites with high potential for legacy environmental issues.

With its vision, the City of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks (BCRP) has improved the health and wellness of Baltimore by providing high-quality recreation programs, preserving parks and natural resources, and promoting affordable active lifestyles. However, much work remains. A Community-wide Assessment Grant will allow BCRP to continue to address new challenges, such as partnering with Parks and People and Civic Works to assist with green space revitalization efforts, and providing greener communities to help increase development, and urban population growth. By continuing with its BCRP Improvement Program, investigation and remediation efforts, the BCRP will continue to facilitate economic development and community revitalization throughout the City.

Areas that are in need of green space revitalization in Baltimore City include trail systems and recreational parks located immediately adjacent to the City's Harbor, rivers and in numerous poverty-stricken areas. These proposed trail systems and parks help to connect various neighborhoods of Baltimore City. Districts that include these trails and parks include Baltimore City Districts, 1, 3, 10, and 12.

#### ii Demographic Information and Indicators Needed

Once the City's robust heavy industrial base began to decline, facilities closed and decayed, and large tracts of abandoned or underutilized real estate were left to blight many neighborhoods. As a result, Baltimore has endured numerous negative impacts, including accelerated population loss, high rates of poverty and social ills, and a loss of employment. Below is a table which illustrates Baltimore City's (Target Area) lag in several categories.

Table 1: Demographic Information for Targeted Community

	Baltimore City	Maryland	National
Population <sup>1</sup>	621,849	6,006,401	321,418,820
Unemployment	11.0%	7.0%	8.2%
Poverty Rate	24.2%	9.7%	13.5%
Percent Minority	72.7%	41.8%	27.6%
Median Household Income <sup>1</sup>	\$41,819	\$74,149	\$53,482

Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	\$25,062	\$36,670	\$28,555
Vacant Housing Units <sup>2</sup>	15.8%	9.3%	11.4%
<sup>1</sup> Data is from the 2010 and 2015 (estimated) US Census data and is available at: <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/24/24510.html">http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/24/24510.html</a>			
<sup>2</sup> Data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics 8/2012 and is available at: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/r03/mdlaus.htm">http://www.bls.gov/r03/mdlaus.htm</a>			

### iii Brownfields and Their Impacts

Areas that are in need of green space revitalization in Baltimore City include, the Gwynn Falls Trail, which connects over 30 neighborhoods throughout the City. In particular need of attention is Ridgely's Cove, land that includes a portion of the Gwynn Falls Trail and is located in southeastern Baltimore. This site is contaminated with heavy metals and petroleum constituents from historic industrial land uses. This land is located near the existing Horseshoe Casino, which connects and provides employment opportunities to several neighborhoods.

In addition, Ambrose Kennedy Park and Clifton Park are located in eastern and northeastern Baltimore. These parks require additional environmental evaluations in order to develop green storm water management areas and expansion for athletic amenities, respectively. Clifton Park sits on what was farmland in 1803, and it contains several historical buildings. The park was purchased by the City of Baltimore in 1895, and the City's current vision is to expand the park, using property currently occupied by a high school that is scheduled for decommissioning and demolition. The land upon which the school was constructed was the former Lake Clifton Reservoir, which was drained and filled in the 1960's. Ambrose Kennedy Park currently contains an overgrown basketball court and an unused playground that was once busy with neighborhood adults and kids, but is now littered and all but abandoned. The expansion of Ambrose Kennedy Park will redevelop derelict residential and commercial land and alleyways on neighboring properties.

## **b. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health**

### **Impacts i Welfare Impacts**

With so many contaminated sites in the City, the impacts on the health, welfare and environment vary greatly in Baltimore's 250 neighborhoods. Most obvious is the presence of abandoned and blighted properties. In too many cases, abandoned industrial sites remain at the core of many residential neighborhoods, frustrating residents and suppressing property values. Large tracts of row houses, once populated by workers, have been empty for decades. Not only do these neglected sites invite a host of illegal activities, but their unsecured environmental contamination can pose a serious problem. These sites are often accessible to neighborhood children, who can be exposed to friable asbestos and lead-based paint in concentrations well in excess of safe levels.

### **ii Cumulative Environmental Issues**

The number of contaminated, or potentially contaminated, sites in the City is great. A 2007 partial inventory of the City identified more than 1,000 potential

brownfield sites with a total area of more than 2,400 acres. These sites present a range of challenges due to their varied contaminants. Not only is there a typical mix of former gas stations and dry cleaners, but there was also an extensive industrial component. Arsenic and hexavalent chromium contamination are common from historic land uses that were prevalent in Baltimore City.

Contaminated properties often have a compounding negative impact on the physical environment. Buildings frequently contain regulated hazardous materials and unsecured releases resulting from prior activities can cause persistent problems. At sites where contaminants are transmitted into surface streams or groundwater, the contaminants migrate offsite and impact neighboring properties and communities. Worse, because of the City's proximity to the Chesapeake Bay, it is inevitable that the contaminants end up in this already stressed estuary, polluting this critical regional resource.

### iii Cumulative Public Health Impacts

Recent data from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) shows that Baltimore lags in environmental health indicators. For example, in 2014, 4.6% of children under the age of six tested for lead poisoning had blood lead levels higher than the federal standard (MDE, Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance in Maryland, 2014 Annual Report, July 2015). The incidence of elevated blood lead levels in Baltimore City was three and half times the rate in the rest of the state. Although the rate represents improvement over past years, it still demonstrates that far too many children are at risk for lead poisoning.

Obesity is another serious public health issue in Baltimore City, with the latest statistics from the Health Department indicating that more than a third of the adult population is obese. Obesity not only impacts quality of life, but it is also linked to serious health conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. The redevelopment of brownfield sites can play a role in combating obesity. As the Baltimore City Health Department's Healthy Baltimore 2015 report points out:

Combating obesity requires increasing physical activity levels and improving dietary patterns. However, if our surroundings do not support these approaches, then the likelihood of making significant gains is diminished. Redesigning obesity-promoting environments means making it easy for people to eat healthy and be physically active by changing the conditions where we live, work and play. Communities designed for health promotion provide safer opportunities for residents to walk to schools, parks, recreational facilities, and markets.

Brownfield sites will play an important role as City agencies work to create healthier neighborhoods, in part to lower obesity rates. Initiatives like the development of new bike trails and walking paths near neighborhoods will help to reach the goal of reducing that rate.

### c. Financial Need i

#### Economic Conditions

Baltimore's industrial past is a large contributor to the City's present economic condition. As the economy changed in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many of its large manufacturing facilities either shut down or moved their operations to other cities or countries. Facilities were left empty and there were not enough new jobs to fill the needs of the workers left behind by the economic transition. This resulted in higher unemployment rates, population loss, and lower household incomes. Baltimore's brownfield sites continue to contribute to a negative synergy of disinvestment, causing those that can afford it to flee from the community, shrinking the tax base and reducing the availability of quality goods, services, and employment. These blighted sites are both eyesores and safety hazards, degrading not only a neighborhood's sense of community spirit, but also the attitude of residents.

This funding would allow for redeveloping these community eyesores into welcoming, attractive and safe spaces. These sites will provide green space and jobs which will help reverse the cycle of disinvestment. In addition, the benefits achieved by remediating brownfield sites would extend far beyond their individual neighborhoods.

#### ii Economic Effects of Brownfields

Baltimore faces significant demographic challenges due to its age and industrial roots, including chronic population loss and high rates of poverty. As of the estimated 2015 census, Baltimore's population was 621,849, up 0.9 % from the 2010 census, but down approximately 4.5% from the 2000 census. During the same period, Maryland's population grew by 1.8% and the US population grew by almost 12.5%, starkly indicating the relative decline of Baltimore when compared to the growth of the rest of the state and nation. The sources for this data is presented in Table 2, which illustrates the City's demographics as compared to the rest of the State and to the country as a whole. The demographics of the City are also strikingly different from the rest of the state and country. More than 70% of Baltimore's residents are minorities, as compared to almost 41 % in the rest of the state and almost 27% nationwide.

The data show the difficult economic situation faced by Baltimore residents. Although Maryland consistently ranks as one of the most affluent states in the country, Baltimore residents lag behind the rest of Maryland and the nation in most economic categories. Table 2 also provides data for some of the most common metrics. Per capita income in Baltimore is 14% below the national average and is 33% lower than in the rest of Maryland. Additionally, more than 20% of Baltimore's children live in extreme poverty. This means that one-fifth of the City's children live in households with incomes less than 50% of the federal poverty definition. These children are often those most at risk from the negative impacts of brownfield sites as their families cannot afford to move away from sites that potentially pose health risks.



Table 2: Demographic Information for Targeted Communities

Demographic information	Baltimore City	State of Maryland	National
Population Estimate, 2015 <sup>1</sup>	621,849	6,006,401	321
Population, 2010 <sup>1</sup>	620,961	5,773,552	308,745,538
Population, % change, 2010 to 2015 <sup>1</sup>	0.1%	4.0%	4.1%
Minority <sup>2</sup> (2010)	72.7%	41.8%	27.6%
Poverty Rate	24.2%	9.7%	13.5%
Children in Poverty	32.2%	13.8%	22%
Children in Extreme poverty		6%	90/0
Demographic information	Baltimore City	State of Maryland	National
Unemployment Rate <sup>3</sup>	11.0%	7.0%	8.2%
Per Capita Income <sup>1</sup>	\$25,062	\$36,670	\$28,555
Median Household Income <sup>1</sup>	\$41,819	\$74,149	\$53,482
Vacant Housing Units <sup>4</sup>	15.8%	9.3%	11.4%
<sup>1</sup> Data is from the 2010 and 2015 (estimated) I-JS Census data and is available at: <a href="http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/24/24510.html">http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/24/24510.html</a> <sup>2</sup> Data is from the Annie E Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Center (2014), available at: <a href="http://www.kidcount.org/">http://www.kidcount.org/</a> <sup>3</sup> Data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (82012) and is available at: <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ro/mdla.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ro/mdla.htm</a> <sup>4</sup> Data from the 2010 US Census Housing Characteristics, available at: <a href="http://www.census.gov/prod/2010/brief/c2010br-07.pdf">http://www.census.gov/prod/2010/brief/c2010br-07.pdf</a>			

Baltimore households earn only about half of what households elsewhere in Maryland earn, and only 75% of the median national household income. The data in Table 3 dramatically illustrates the need for reinvestment in the City. Challenges presented by the City's brownfield sites are reflected in the property values, as the average home price in Baltimore City is less than half that of the surrounding counties. While many factors contribute to a suppression of values, the prevalence of brownfields and vacant properties certainly acts as a drag on home prices. As the economy has been adjusting to the 'new normal' of recent years, real estate values in the City have suffered worse than those in neighboring jurisdictions, except for Baltimore County. Although it has decreased in recent years, the average sales price in Baltimore City in 2015 was 0.6% lower than in 2014. When expressed in terms of the median home price, the results are even worse, with a dip of 3.0%.

Table 3: Average and Median Sales Price of Homes by Jurisdiction, 2011

COUNTY	Average sales price		Median sales price	
	2015	% change from 2014	2015	% change from 2014
Anne Arundel County	\$358,491	-2.6%	\$305,814	
Baltimore City	\$156,734	-0.6%	\$113,255	-3.0%

Baltimore Coun	\$250,834	-2.7%	\$212,007	-0.6%
Carroll Count	\$299,599	0.8%	\$281,514	-0.4%
Harford Count	\$259,793	1.0%	\$237,441	2.1%
Howard Coun	\$428,301	-0.4%	\$395,074	1.7%
Data is from the Maryland Association of Realtors, 2015 Year At A Glance data, and is available at: <a href="http://wm.mdrealtor.org/Portals/O/docs/ResearchandStatistics/HousingStats/2015%20Year%20End%202002.pdf">http://wm.mdrealtor.org/Portals/O/docs/ResearchandStatistics/HousingStats/2015%20Year%20End%202002.pdf</a>				

## 2. Project Description and Feasibility of Success:

### a. Project Description, Timing, and Implementation i Project

#### Description and Alignment with Revitalization Plans

Should the BCRP receive USEPA grant funding, the money will be put towards the continuation of our Park Improvement Program. Several projects that will use the funding include the redevelopment of several existing parks and trails that connect Baltimore City neighborhoods. Revitalizing these parks and trails will help unite the community while improving the health and wellness of the community.

BCRP will incorporate HUD-DOT-EPA livability principles during the assessment process. The funding will be used to upgrade, construct, and expand portions of the Gwynn Falls Trail and surrounding parks. Reviving the already extensive trail system will allow for more transportation within the City and will connect neighborhoods. This free transportation system allows people to allocate their money for more affordable housing by not having to deal with the burdens of transportation costs. Trails support existing communities and enhance a healthier, safer, walkable community.

This program is designed to address and overcome regulatory, financing, and liability hurdles that inhibit conversion of brownfields to parks and recreation facilities in Baltimore City. This program has assisted with Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments. Most of the funding (nearly 88%) would be used for these site assessments, and to provide support for enrolling sites in the Maryland Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The grant would also be used to cover some staff time and benefits, and travel to brownfields-related conferences and training classes. The VCP will help overcome some of the obstacles with utilizing existing infrastructure by coming up with creative ways to reduce exposure from environmental impacts that exist at these projects.

#### ii Timing and Implementation

The Director of the Improvement Program, Paul Taylor, Chief of Capital Development and Planning for BCRP, will be responsible for managing and implementing the funds received from the USEPA. Activities include: meeting with parties seeking assistance with assessments, compliance with USEPA reporting requirements, the development of requests for proposals for engineering firms for sites needing assessment, site access, management of the site assessment process, managing brownfield-related legal issues, assisting with site access negotiations, and internal

capacity building activities. Should the grant be awarded, the first task to be addressed will be the issuance of a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) from environmental engineering firms in order to select pre-qualified firms eligible to conduct environmental assessments. Firms will be selected on the basis of their qualifications and ability to provide services in a timely fashion at a fair price.

Furthermore, an USEPA approved Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) is on file and ensures strict quality controls in Baltimore's brownfields work. Due to all of these factors, BCRP staff is extremely qualified to manage and oversee the work with consultants and to obtain the highest quality service for a reasonable and fair price.

#### b. Task Descriptions and Budget

##### Table i Task Descriptions

##### Program Management (Task 1)

Aside from the tasks and activities mentioned above required for implementing environmental assessments if received from the USEPA, BCRP will employ a part time staff person to manage the programmatic functions of grant related activities (Task I ). To continue the successful operation of the Program, a portion of the salary for the staff person will be allocated to the grant (cost estimate: salary \$18,000). The remaining

portion of salary and fringe benefits will be provided as in-kind services from the BCRP. This budget also allocates funds for staff to attend brownfields conferences and other appropriate training events. These meetings provide valuable opportunities to learn how other communities respond to and resolve similar brownfield-related issues. (Cost estimate: \$1,500: one attendee for two to three years @ \$500 to \$750/year.) In order to implement the proposed project, the following tasks are required:

### Site Assessment Activities (Task 2)

The bulk of the work funded by the grant would fall under this task and will include the performance of Phase I and II ESAs on brownfields throughout the City. Assistance to projects will only be provided once a site has been pre-approved by our USEPA regional project officer. Projects requesting assistance with conducting Phase II ESAs will be required to enter the Maryland VCP in order to ensure that USEPA funds invested in the property will be leveraged with the State's regulatory program in order to provide appropriate performance assurances during the redevelopment process. This condition will help to limit the number of land speculators seeking assistance on properties with no real intention of revitalizing a site. BCRP estimates spending \$151,000, or 76% of the proposed amount of grant funding, on Phase I and II ESAs.

### Cleanup Planning/Response Action Plans (Task 3)

Since BCRP is not a regulatory agency, we rely on MDE's expertise to ensure that all projects are providing the anticipated environmental benefits to the City. All projects receiving assistance from the Brownfields Initiative are encouraged (or required, in the case of funding for a Phase II ESAs) to enter the VCP, liability protections, and to protect the City's investment in the project. For this task, BCRP proposes to fund activities that include providing assistance with cleanup planning and appropriate alternatives analyses for potential site reuse options.

In many cases, a Response Action Plan (RAP) is required in order for the sites to receive a Certificate of Completion (COC) from MDE. Developing a RAP can be time consuming, especially for developers with no experience working on brownfield sites. Following careful analysis of the data collected from the Phase I and Phase II ESAs, the MDE establishes the appropriate remedial actions necessary, based upon the desired end use for the property. In an effort to assist projects going through the VCP process, and to ensure the timely completion of those projects, the BCRP intends to contract with its pre-qualified firms to prepare RAPs for priority brownfield sites where reuse alternatives have been identified. BCRP estimates this task will cost approximately \$21,000 and will provide assistance to three to four projects.

### Community Outreach (Task 4)

Community outreach is a critical component of any brownfields project undertaken by the BCRP. Community outreach efforts include meeting notification, provision of meeting materials and informational handouts, outreach to citizens to determine priorities, and education and solicitation of input from the community on the brownfields within

Baltimore. It is also important to note that community notification is an important component of the Maryland VCP process.

The BCRP will continue to rely on its staff to conduct additional public outreach and education sessions in neighborhoods impacted by brownfields. Outreach will occur for all sites assessed under the USEPA grant. Outreach sessions provide residents with an opportunity to voice concerns and learn about the risks resulting from contaminated sites, the safety precautions employed, as well as the cleanup methods to be utilized.

Additionally, communities will be updated regularly on the progress and status of the USEPA-funded brownfield activities. Using a proactive approach to keep communities informed has certainly helped to build neighborhood trust and ownership. To fund these outreach efforts, a portion of the salary for the designated staff person will be allocated to the grant (cost estimate: salary \$3,000) as well as funding for consultants to assist with material preparation (\$5,000).

#### ii Budget Table

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the tasks included in our assessment grant funding proposal. While there is some overlap between the goals of the four tasks, each will yield different results.

Table 4: Project Budget

Budget Categories	Project Tasks				
	Task 1 : Program Management	Task 2: Site Assessment Activities	Task 3: Cleanup Planning/ Response Action Plans	Task 4: Community Outreach	Total
Personnel	\$18,000			\$3,000	\$21 ,000
Travel	\$1 ,500				\$1 ,500
Equipment					
Supplies				\$500	\$500
Contractual		\$151,000	\$21 ,000	\$5,000	\$177,000
Total	\$19,500	\$151 ,000	\$21 ,000	\$8,500	\$200,000

#### c. Ability to Leverage

Leveraging resources is crucial for the success of the Improvement Program. Most directly, BCRP leverages staff time through BCRP staff members working to assist

in outreach and design development. Only a small portion (10.5%) of the grant will go to fund this position, with the remaining salary provided by BCRP. Other BCRP staff members provide assistance to the Improvement Program on a project-specific basis.

Baltimore City has limited funds available for assistance with site assessments and remediation. The amount of funding available varies year by year, depending upon the annual allocation of bond money and State Program Open Space revenues. Funds for development at the park sites mentioned above, for Fiscal Year 2017, are \$400,000 of City Bond and \$500,000 of State Bond funds. A request has been made in the F Y2018 Capital Improvement Program for F Y 2018 funding of \$275,000 for these sites plus a recommendation for \$750,000 in FY2019 and \$2,000,000 in F Y 2020 to be available for these brownfields-related park projects over the lifetime of the grant. On occasion, MDE also has funding and personnel available to help with site assessments, although those resources have dwindled in recent years.

BCRP also leverages its USEPA resources by using the Brownfields Tax Credit program for the City of Baltimore which is administered by the Baltimore Development Corporation (BDC). The program provides for up to a 10-year, 70% tax credit on the incremental increase in property value following a brownfield remediation. The tax credit program further enables Baltimore to demonstrate the depth of its commitment to revitalization and BCRP is able to encourage developers to look at the long term benefits of their projects. In tandem with USEPA site assessment grant funding, the tax credit helps to offset some of the upfront investment of resources.

### 3. Community Engagement and Partnerships:

#### a. Engaging the Community i

##### Community Involvement Plan

Brownfield reuse and cleanup decisions will continue to be made in an open, public manner involving the community surrounding a targeted brownfield site, as well as the community at large. City officials and BCRP staff will continue to be available to answer questions and to present information in communities and at meetings of various civic groups. With community involvement being an important part of implementing this grant, a designated portion of the grant will go towards funding the salary of BCRP staff to engage in outreach activities.

Activities to engage the community will include more than just attendance at community meetings. One of our most successful initiatives for involving the community is to include a local representative on a selection panel when reviewing responses from a Request for Proposals at a development site. Not only is a community representative invited to participate in the selection, but prior to acceptance of a proposal, developers are expected to present to the local community groups.

## ii Community progress

BCRP is working with Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the National Park Service and the local Parks & People Foundation, to complete a nine month Needs Assessment and Community Outreach program to understand from the silent communities of Baltimore their park and recreation needs. The initiative will develop a toolbox of outreach methods and community embedded contacts with which future planning efforts can be undertaken. These can also be utilized for community consultation with respect to brownfield park restoration. BCRP staff, supported where necessary by the pertinent consulting team, conduct regular public meetings, open houses and charrettes for all park planning and development projects.

Outreach to citizens and stakeholder group's helps to determine neighborhood priorities for the future restored parks, and provides education opportunities on the environmental, health and economic benefits of parkland restored from brownfields. Education will focus on general information about contaminated sites and health risks; the improvement program; and cleanup methods. BCRP will produce quarterly digital newsletters and an annual report. Each of these provides highlights of parks brownfields projects and provides an opportunity to inform the community of upcoming projects as well as to solicit feedback. Community based planning also provides an opportunity to develop local advocacy and support for community parks and the environment.

A crucial component of any education effort will be to ensure that materials are presented in an appropriate language. Although Baltimore does not have a large foreignlanguage speaking community, there are communities where it might be necessary to translate materials into other languages. For example, Baltimore has a growing Latino population and there has also been occasion where staff visited a site with the City's Korean American Liaison to ensure appropriate communication. BCRP works closely with the local Council members' offices and local non-profit partners like Parks & People and the Neighborhood Design Center when undertaking community outreach, and these efforts will continue.

Since many sites receiving funding will be enrolled in the VCP, some of them will have to develop a RAP. A proposed RAP is subject to public hearing requirements which serve to inform the community. When a RAP is to be heard, signs are posted and notices are published in the local media. BCRP staff will participate in these RAP-related hearings.

### b. Partnerships with Government Agencies i Local/State/Tribal Environmental Authority

The BCRP maintains excellent relationships with State and Local agencies which are critical to the work BCRP does. BCRP staff meets and/or speaks regularly with

representatives of the MDE's Land Restoration Program and Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

Staff encourages the developers it works with to have pre-application and preconstruction meetings with the appropriate regulatory agencies. BCRP will accompany developers to meetings at MDE to discuss the scope of the project and the City's commitment to each site. These meetings prove invaluable, as they not only help set realistic expectations for project managers, but they can also open lines of communication which can avoid possible confrontation and project delays.

BCRP's relationship with the MDE has proven most valuable; the cooperation between the two agencies is a key to the success of the Brownfields Initiative. Frequent communication between the agencies enables the staff of both to be well informed on projects in the City, and helps direct focus to priority areas. Moreover, BCRP utilizes MDE as an important resource.

Moving forward, BCRP plans to further engage the Baltimore City Health Department. This agency has recently issued some ambitious goals in its Healthy



Baltimore 2015 report. There are certainly going to be opportunities for collaboration as the remediation and repurposing of brownfield sites will play a role in helping the community at-large to meet the goals.

#### ii Other Relevant Governmental Partnerships

BCRP also works with BDC, Department of Commerce, the Maryland State Department of Transportation, as well as other City agencies, such as the Office of Sustainability, General Services (GS), Department of Housing and Community Development, Department of Planning, Department of Public Works (DPW), and Department of Transportation (DOT) on a variety of issues. Input from these agencies can be critical when looking at brownfield sites. Oftentimes there are complex problems that need to be addressed when dealing with contaminated properties that require solutions involving many agencies. For example, there have been instances where BCRP has had to work with the DPW, DS, and DOT in order to facilitate improvements on contaminated sites. All three agencies assist BCRP with bidding, contract management and where necessary, with engineering expertise. On-Call contracts through DPW and DGS with qualified contractors are available for abatement of hazardous materials. A good example of cooperative effort between BCRP, State and these other city agencies was the cleanup of Swann Park in the Port Covington area of arsenic laden soils contaminated by an adjacent legacy industrial manufacturer.

#### c. Partnerships with Community Organizations i Community Organization Description & Role

BCRP anticipates utilizing the funding in a well distributed number of parks to help spread revitalization efforts to as many neighborhoods as possible. A key partner for our grant is Civic Works. Civic Works has a program called B'More Green, which prepares unemployed or underemployed Baltimore residents for entry level careers in the field of environmental technology. By providing a trained and certified workforce, Civic Works ensures an adequate labor supply for local environmental firms. BCRP will continue its work with Civic Works to encourage the hiring of their graduates and to continue to provide training opportunities. Additionally, BCRP will look to Civic Works Green for guidance on how to better educate and connect with the community about contaminated properties and the opportunities they present for urban renewal and job creation

While community-wide efforts are important for the Improvement Program we plan on working particularly closely with Parks and People. This group has been active in building greener communities, parks and green space. Parks & People have been working with assistance from the State of Maryland to undertake a program that works with community garden and green storm water infrastructure. Parks and People was one of the "Great Urban Parks Campaign" grant winners, with grant funds to be used to improve Ambrose Kennedy Park. Such improvements include introducing a green storm water management facility and removal of significant impervious pavement. In partnership with the local groups we are now looking to capitalize on that successful endeavor and bring about further community enhancements through the Improvement Program.

#### d. Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs

The Director of the Improvement Program is actively involved with ongoing planning sessions with Civic Works. Civic Works has been a training grantee for years providing for "green" industry training classes and job placement. BCRP also actively encourages its pre-approved contractors to hire graduates from the training program and Baltimore City has strict requirements for Minority (22%) and Women (11%) owned business participation in consulting and construction contracts.

#### 4. Project Benefits

##### a. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Benefits

In addressing welfare and public health, BCRP tries to incorporate equitable development principles in order to address environmental justice and smart growth issues when looking at candidate sites. In a city like Baltimore, environmental justice issues are critical, as it tends to be the lower income areas that are disproportionately impacted by brownfield sites and poor access to quality parkland. The negative impacts on public health and welfare from brownfield sites are obvious. A 2002 study by researchers at the Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (Litt et. al., Examining Urban Brownfields through the Public Health "Macroscopic", Environ Health Perspectives. 110(suppl 2): 183—193) looked at 182 vacant sites in southeast Baltimore and examined correlations between known or suspected contamination and public health indices. Among the conclusions was that "The health analysis revealed disparities across Southeast Baltimore, including excess deaths from respiratory illness and cancers ... and a spatial and statistical relationship between environmentally-degraded brownfields area and at-risk communities."

Although direct health risks from subsurface contamination are not well established, there is clear evidence of environmental and ecological damage, especially in groundwater. Contaminated groundwater discharges to urban streams and then to into the Chesapeake Bay, further degrading an important natural resource which is a symbol of the region.

By providing quality parkland from contaminated sites, BCRP can make a difference in the health of the community. Many of the brownfield sites in the City are abandoned and there are not enough resources available to address either the contaminants or the redevelopment. However, when properties are guided through the VCP, MDE ensures that the redevelopment is held to a standard that is fully protective of both public health and the environment.

Contaminated properties also erode the fabric of Baltimore's neighborhoods. As many of these sites are vacant and underutilized, they act as drags on their

communities, discouraging investment; illicit activities such as illegal dumping, drug use and prostitution often take place. When remediated and redeveloped, these sites inject new life into an area, removing blight and adding jobs and income. Quality parks are now seen as necessary components of successful urban revitalization.

Restoration of Brownfields into quality parks can also help the citizens of Baltimore reduce their carbon footprints. Brownfields are a key component of a smart growth strategy. Development that otherwise would be forced to suburbs (and its resulting sprawl) can instead be channeled to areas that already have the infrastructure to accommodate it. In a Growing Cooler report (Ewing et. al., Growing Cooler: The Evidence on Urban Development and Climate Change, ULI, 2008), the Urban Land Institute helps quantify the environmental benefits of brownfields redevelopment. The report cites case studies showing that by redeveloping brownfields, rather than developing outer 'greenfields', vehicle miles traveled (VMT) can be reduced by 14% to 55%. This VMT reduction in turn leads to significant reductions in the air emissions attributed to automobiles, thus reducing risks from airborne pollutants.

As an older, 100 percent-developed city, Baltimore has an extensive network of existing infrastructure, consisting of water, sewer, streets, electrical systems and local and regional rail. Thus, any redevelopment efforts inevitably involve the reuse of the existing physical infrastructure. By concentrating regional development efforts in areas that already have the necessary infrastructure in place, the project's environmental impacts can be minimized. Furthermore, the creation of parks with pervious surfaces and vegetation runoff is minimized, limiting erosion and particulate pollution into the Chesapeake Bay. BCRP has been working with staff from the DPW to identify opportunities for the integration of green storm water management infrastructure facilities within parks. Sited and design properly, these features not only provide storm water management for neighborhoods, but can be of aesthetic and habitat value.

Baltimore's roadways are congested, so getting cars off the roads has both environmental and economic benefits such as reducing fuel consumption which both reduces carbon emissions and allows for household consumption in other badly needed areas. BCRP works with and through the DOT in the implementation of multi-use trails funded with mixes of city, state and federal funds. The most recent example, the fifth phase of the Jones Falls Trail at approximately \$10M, will provide connectivity for both recreational and commuter trail traffic from the Mount Washington community in northern Baltimore to the Inner Harbor

Many of the proposed brownfield redevelopment projects call for the use and expansion of existing bike and pedestrian trails, making use of existing bus, light rail, regional rail, and national rail systems to bring commuters into and out of their

workplaces and homes. These transportation alternatives help residents and commuters spend less on their own vehicle and more on the cost of living.

#### **b. Economic and Community Benefits**

A primary motivation for pursuing funding for our improvement program is to spur economic revitalization through restoration of our parks system. The City of Baltimore has essentially remained at its current size, approximately 81 square miles, since 1912. The last comprehensive Park Master Plan was done by the Olmsted Brothers in 1926. USEPA assessment funding will allow us to continue to assess, remediate and return brownfield sites to productive use as quality public park space. In a modern workforce that values

quality of life, parks and trails are critical public infrastructure spurring urban revitalization. Historic Fourth Ward Park in Atlanta GA, developed on brownfield sites, and featuring a two acre storm water pond encouraged hundreds of millions of dollars of new construction within a quarter mile, including the redevelopment of a former 1920's vintage warehouse of over two million square feet into a mixed use complex by the developers of the Chelsea Market in NYC. It is estimated that redevelopment of all of Baltimore's brownfield sites would add 27 ,000 jobs, \$26 million in additional annual tax revenue, and millions of dollars in private sector investment.

BCRP is asked to assist with the assessment of sites for not-for-profit or greenspace use. This grant will enable BCRP to continue that work. For example, BCRP has partnered with the Parks & People Foundation and the National Recreation & Parks Association in the redevelopment and expansion of Ambrose Kennedy Park. Assessment funding will allow BCRP to ensure that expansion of the park into derelict adjacent land does not carry health risks from contaminants.

## 5. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

### a. Audit Findings —

There have been no adverse audit findings.

### b. Programmatic Capability

BCRP staff is well qualified to administer a Community-wide Grant. Since Baltimore was one of the first USEPA brownfields pilots, few, if any, programs in the nation have the wealth of programmatic experience to draw upon. The Director of the Improvement Program is responsible for running the improvement program (providing site assessment assistance and, providing policy analysis) and for managing brownfieldrelated grants on behalf of the BCRP. The Director, Paul Taylor, has almost 30 years of experience in the planning, acquisition, design and construction of parks, recreational facilities and trails. Projects have included significant brownfield sites working with the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta BeltLine, and heavily contaminated sites including a former munitions factory site during his 17 years in Canada. In addition, the Director will work with the BDC drawing upon their experience in Brownfield Redevelopment.

The Program will also receive internal support from the BCRP accounting staff. The Fiscal Technician and Contract Services Specialist are responsible for paying invoices and requesting reimbursements from USEPA. Similar processes are in place for reimbursements through the State of Maryland's Program Open Space Funding.

In addition, for each grant cycle, the BCRP will go through an extensive process to pre-qualify appropriate environmental firms to provide site work. BCRP plans to utilize regional leaders in the industry whom are an invaluable resource. Furthermore, an USEPA approved QAPP is on file and ensures strict quality controls in Baltimore's brownfields work. Due to all of these factors, BCRP staff is extremely qualified to procure, manage and oversee the work of consultants.

### c. Measuring Environmental Results: Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes

#### Tracking and measuring progress

BCRP tracks and measures project progress through BCRP's monthly Capital Improvement Program in a Progress reporting system which covers milestone dates, funds expended and notes unusual circumstances and is reviewed monthly by the Department's senior management team. BCRP has been inputting all of its sites into this reporting system. The system allows for updating outputs with the number of sites assessed, as well as tracking outcomes in terms of site restoration and redevelopment progress. It is important to recognize that while it is very effective in capturing outputs soon after the funds are disbursed, it is more difficult to gauge complete success with all relevant outcomes given the long time horizons involved with some development projects. As a result, tracking outcomes is always a work in progress and staff revisit and evaluate projects once they are completed.

Additionally, a site's progress can be tracked by staff staying abreast of developments at the MDE. Since most sites progress through the VCP, notifications are provided directly by MDE and public hearings are held regarding RAPs. Ultimately, it is useful for BCRP to track MDE's database of which sites receive a No Further Requirements Determination or a COC in order to judge when a brownfield site has been remediated.

We can also request data showing the number of temporary and permanent jobs created through the redevelopment efforts. This data is invaluable when determining the amount of investment leveraged by employing USEPA assessment grant funds.

### d. Past Performance and Accomplishments

#### i.1. Currently has an USEPA Brownfields Grant

The BDC has established an exemplary brownfields program with significant accomplishments. It would have been impossible for BDC to create and grow its program without support from the USEPA's Brownfields Grant program. Baltimore's Brownfields Initiative now serves as a model for brownfields redevelopment throughout the City of Baltimore. The City of Baltimore received its first and only USEPA-funded brownfield grant in 2010. This grant was a cleanup grant for \$200,000 for hazardous substances. All the funds associated with this cleanup grant were used to carry out cleanup and site remediation at a former automobile repair shop and junk yard in Brooklyn, Maryland.

This 8 acre site sits in the heart of Brooklyn and is owned by the City. Draw-down of the funds was completed in fiscal year 2011. The City of Baltimore had been working with several development groups on proposals to redevelop the site but was unable to award the site because none presented a viable plan. As a result, the USEPA funds were used to clean and stabilize the site so that it could be better positioned to

create future development opportunities as well as provide the greatest public health and safety benefits for the surrounding neighborhood. The project's scope of work was completed on time and within budget with the necessary reporting requirements reflected in the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System.

:

## ATTACHMENT A

### THRESHOLD CRITERIA

#### LETTERS OF SUPPORT FROM COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

1.Civic Works

3. Parks and People

Of Department of Recreation and Parks : EPA Brownfields Community-wide Assessment Grant Proposal



cers Board of Directors  
Offi

Jonathan A. Melnick  
Chair

Antony M. Gross  
Vice Chair

Jared A. Rosen  
Treasmrr

Vanessa L. Morris  
Secretary

Charter Board Member Emeritus  
(1995-2008)

Samuel Hopkins

Members.at-Large

Antoine A. Banks

Marc G. Bunting Mark

Counselman m'mas

Coyle Matthew A.S.

Esworthy

Christopher L. Fearey

Howard R. Feldman

Eliza Graham

Steve Hazan

Davin Hong

Johns Hopkins

Karin Hurt

Richard Mayhew

Julie Mau-cla

Andrea McCants

David H. Milton

Louis Miserendino

Ian Neuman

Sherretta C. Peterson

Jayna E. Powell

Odette T. Ramos

Jerome L.

Sanders Carol R.

Schwartz Michael D.

Smith

Craig S. Solomon

Steven S. Stern

Terrell R. Williams

Robert O. Zdenek

Barry R. Zirkin

Advisors Board Members

Sherry A. Welch Chair Rhonda

C. Anderson

Joe Harsel

Hon. Helen L Holton

Anthony T. Hawkins

J. Thomas Hooper

Hon. Kathleen Kennedy

Townsend

Deborah A. Morgan

James R. O'Brien

Michael Posko

W. Bryan Rakes

Eric B. Tanner

Charles G. Tildon. III

Dana M. Stein

President and Execu.'ive Director



# CivicWorks

Baltimore's Service  
Corps An AmeriCorps  
Program

December 12, 2016

William Vondrasek

Acting Director

Baltimore City Recreation & Parks Department

3001 East Drive

Baldmore, MD 21217

Civic Works strongly endorses the application by the Baltimore City Recreation & Parks Department for the Environmental Protection Agency's FYI 7 CommunityWide Brownfield Assessment Grant program.

Civic Works strengthens Baltimore's communities through education, skills development, and community service. We are a non-profit working in Baltimore for over 20 years, and are deeply committed to service in the improvement of our commumty.

Over the past 20 years, Civic Works has provided Baltimore City residents with valuable training and job placement for employment opportunities within the brownfields sector. As one of the grantees of the EPA Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grant, we are able to provide Baltimore City residents with federal and state certifications that enables them to work on brownfields sites across the region. Our curriculum includes Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments, which parallels the work proposed under this grant. Moreover, our Baltimore Conservation Leadership Corps program partners with Baltimore City Parks around trail building and rain garden installation, developing job skills in participants and fostering a conservation ethic and civic awareness. As such, we are committed to collaborating under this grant and providing you with highly trained and qualified candidates from our training program to perform the assessment work needed.

In many American cities, investment in parks has been a key factor in cities' revitalization — leading to increased development, urban population growth, and higher quality of life. In the Clifton Park area where Civic Works is headquartered, after decades of depopulation and loss of open space, we share plans and community engagement with Baltimore City Recreation and Parks for the restoration and conversion of acres of derelict properties into recreational and park

Serving Baltimore's Communities and Creating Opportunities for Young Adults since 1993  
Civic Works • 2701 st. Lo Drive • Baltimore, MD 21213 • (410) 366-8533 • Fax  
410-366-1831 • [www.civicworks.com](http://www.civicworks.com)

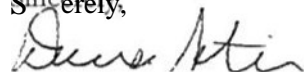
Funded in part by the Maryland Governor's Office on Service and Volunteerism  
— AmeriCorps Program

MARYLAND  
NONPROFITS

use, with a goal to providing a prtrrning agent for social and economic restoration in northeast Baltimore. The potential addition of park space and trails, from land now occupied by derelict buildings is a future reclamation effort which Civic Works would be excited to bc in partnership with the Baltimore C,,ity Department of Recreation & Parks. Having funding available from the Community-Wide Brownfield Assessment Program would allow up front investigative work to be undertaken while City and private funding can bc assembled for restoration. Our expertise both through our trainmg programs and our footprint in northeast Baltimore could be valuable in both the planning and execution of future projects.

Feel free to contact me at (410) 366-8533 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dana M. Stein  
Executive Director

## FOUNDATION

goal d of Directors

Anthony T. Rodgers. Chair

Steve Kuhr, Treasurer Beth Falcone. Secretary

Anne LaFarge Culman Jeffrey A Davis

Matthew Kostmayer Dr. Franklin Lance

Stephanie Rawlings-Blake

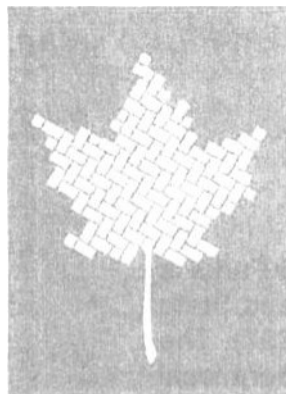
Mary Washington, Ph.D. James E. Wood, Jr., M.D. Rebecca Weaver John C. Woloszyn Steve Ziger

Laura Perry, Vice Chair

Frederick H. Bealefeld III Deborah Callard  
Debbie Cameron

Lynne M. Durbin  
James Garrett  
Chickie Grayson  
Melanie Kletz

Hugh McCormick  
Aaron Moore Catherine Pugh



# PARKS & PEOPLE

Founder Chairtnati

Sally Michel

resident a EGO  
Lisa M. Schroeder



December 8, 2016

William Vondrasek,  
Acting Director  
Baltimore City  
Recreation & Parks  
Department  
3001 East Drive  
Baltimore MD 21217

Dear Mr. Vondrasek,

The Parks and People  
Foundation endorses the  
application by the Baltimore  
City Recreation & Parks  
Department for FY17  
Environmental Protection  
Agency assistance through the  
Community-Wide Brownfield  
Assessment Grant program.

Two of the keystones of the Parks and People Foundation's Strategic Plan are Building Greener Communities and Great Parks and Advocating for Great Parks and Green Space. In many American cities, investment in parks has been a key factor in cities' revitalization — leading to increased development, urban population growth, and higher quality of life. Baltimore has been ranked 49<sup>th</sup> out of 100 cities by the Trust for Public Land's Parkscore metric for park size, access and investment. Baltimore — after decades of population loss and significant inequities in the inner city - is looking to improve access and the quality of park space through the acquisition or transformation of key parcels.

With the assistance of the State of Maryland, Baltimore City is undertaking a program of demolition and repurposing of derelict properties for uses including parks, community gardens and stormwater green infrastructure sites. The Parks and People Foundation have been an instrumental partner with the Recreation and Parks Department in planning, community engagement and in executing construction of park restorations, the most recent being Ambrose Kennedy Park in east Baltimore (see <http://www.ndc-md.org/renovation-grant-announced-for-ambrose-kennedy-park/>). The Parks & people Foundation was one of four Great Urban Parks Campaign grant winners in the country, with grant funds to be used to improve the space and amenities at Ambrose Kennedy Park and introduce green storm water management. The anticipated expansion of Ambrose Kennedy Park into land now occupied by derelict buildings is one example of a future reclamation effort in partnership with the Baltimore City Department of Recreation & Parks which could benefit from Assessment Grant funding.

The Parks and People Foundation is pleased to be in a position to work with Baltimore City in its efforts to reclaim land for parks and looks forward to being able to contribute it expertise in planning, community engagement and project management.

Sincerely,

Lisa Schroeder

President and CEO  
Parks & People Foundation

2100 Liberty Heights Ave. Baltimore, MD 21217 410-448-5663 [www.parksandpeople.org](http://www.parksandpeople.org)

## ATTACHMENT B

Applicant Eligibility. The Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks is an agency of Baltimore City, which was first incorporated by the Maryland State Legislature in 1797. (Chapter 68, Acts of 1796; Chapter 54, Acts of 1797). The City separated from Baltimore County in 1851 and remains an independent local government entity officially designated "the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore." (Constitution of 1851, Article I, secs. 1-3; Article II, sec. 5; Article III, secs. 2-4, 40, 42; Article IV, secs. 4, 8, 10-21, 27, 28; Article V, sec. I ; Article VII, secs. 2, 10; Article X, sec. 9).

City Of Baltimore Department of Recreation and Parks : EPA Brownfields Community-wide Assessment Grant Proposal

## Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

<b>• 1. Type Of Submission C]</b> Preapplication Application Changed/CorreCted Application		<b>• 2. Type Of Application:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> COntinuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision		<b>• If Revision. select appropriate letter(s):</b> <input type="text"/> <b>• Other (Specify):</b> <input type="text"/>	
<b>• 3. Date Received</b>		<b>4. Applicant Identifier:</b>			
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>			
<b>5a. Federal Entity Identifier:</b>			<b>5b. Federal Award Identifier</b>		
<input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/>		
<b>State Use Only:</b>					
<b>6. Date Received by State:</b>		<input type="text"/>	<b>7. State Application Identifier</b>		<input type="text"/>
<b>8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b>					
<b>a. Legal Name:</b>		City of Baltimore, Department Of Recreation and Parks			
<b>• b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):</b>			<b>• C. Organizational DUNS.</b>		
<input type="text" value="52-6000769"/>			<input type="text" value="1024822340000"/>		
<b>d. Address:</b>					
<b>• Street1</b>  <b>Street 2</b>  <b>• City</b>  <b>County/Parish.</b>  <b>• State.</b>  <b>Province:</b>  <b>• Country postal code:</b>	<input type="text" value="3001 East Drive"/>				
	<input type="text"/>				
	<input type="text" value="Baltimore"/>				
	<input type="text"/>				
	<input type="text" value="MD: Maryland"/>				
	<input type="text"/>				
	<input type="text" value="USA: UNITED STATES"/>				
<input type="text" value="Zip code 21217"/>					
<b>e. Organizational Unit:</b>					
<b>Department Name'</b>			<b>Division Name</b>		
<input type="text" value="Recreation &amp; Parks"/>			<input type="text" value="Capital Development &amp; Planning"/>		
<b>f. Name and contact information Of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:</b>					
<b>prefix,</b>	<input type="text" value="Mr ."/>	<b>• First Name,</b>		<input type="text" value="Paul"/>	
<b>Middle Name.</b>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		

Last Name Suffix,	Taylor		
Title:	Chief of Capital Development and planning		
Organizational Affiliation:			
<div>City of Baltimore      Department of Recreations and Parks</div>			
Telephone Number:	410—615-6588	Fax Number:	410-396-0928
• Email:	Paul.Taylor@baltimorecity.gov		

Number:GRANT12309590

Number:EPA-OLEM-OBLR-16-08

02:25:58

**Application for Federal Assistance SF-424**

**\* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

\* Other (specify):

**\* 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Environmental Protection Agency

**11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:**

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

**\* 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-16-08

\* Title:

FY17 Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants

**13. Competition Identification Number:**

NONE

Title:

None

**14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):**

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

**\* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Expansion and Upgrade of Baltimore City Parks (e.g. Clifton Park, Ambrose Kennedy Park, and Ridgely's Cove).

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments

Delete Attachments

View Attachments

## Application for Federal Assistance SF424

### 16. Congressional Districts Of:

a. Applicant

• b. Program/Project

MD7MD3

Attach an additional list Of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

View Attachment

### 17. Proposed Project:

• a. Start Date: 09/01/2017

• b. End Date: 09/01/2020

### 18. Estimated Funding (\$):

Federal	200,000.00
• b. Applicant	
c. State	
• d. Local	0.00
• e. Other	
. Program Income	0.00
• g. TOTAL	0.00
	0.00

### • 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?

☐

a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

☒

b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review,

☐

c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

### • 20. IS the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)

C] Yes No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment

Delete Attachment

L' View Attachment

21. •By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances•• and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)

#### I AGREE

The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

### Authorized Representative:

		• First Name.	
Middle Name:	taylor		
• Last Name.			
Suffix.			



• Title	Chief of Capital Development and Planning			
Telephone Number	410-615-6588	Fax Number:		
Email:	Paul.Taylor@baltimorecity.gov			
• Signature of Authorized Representative,	Paul A Taylor	• Date Signed	12/21/2015	
Number:GRANT 12309590		Number:EPA-OLEM.OBLR- 16-08		02:25:58

